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OPTIMISM NOTED IN PACT MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE

LD211507 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our commentary of today reviews the 2-day session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee, which ended today in Warsaw.

The situation in Europe and in the world in general is still very serious. The NATO countries continue to base their policy on an arms buildup. More U.S. missiles are being deployed in the Western European countries; Great Britain intends to substantially upgrade its nuclear capability with U.S. arms; and other countries are tagging along with the U.S. -space militarization plans. Despite these somber shadows, some grounds for optimism can be discerned in the international climate. Such an optimistic tone is a feature of the communique from the session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. Grounds for optimism do exist, above all because a comprehensive Soviet program has been presented to the world to rid it of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. The ministers'optimism is reflected in the total support they give to this Soviet program. The realism and reservations behind this optimism, however, are illustrated in the appeal which the communique makes to the United States, in particular, not to spoil the world's prospects through the militarization of space, and to join the Soviet Union both in a nuclear test ban and in its readiness to scrap missiles on European territory.

From time to time the Western press speculates on the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. summit taking place this year. The last, and so far the only meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan definitely had a favorable influence on the international climate, even though its only outcome was a statement in favor of peace. The world is fully entitled to expect that a subsequent meeting would be more productive.

The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers put forward some quite concrete possibilities. for example a nuclear test ban, and an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone. Prior to such a step being implemented, the U.S. would have to undertake not to supply other countries with nuclear weapons, such as those which it is now about to supply to Great Britain. At the same time, France and Britain would have to freeze their nuclear capability.

Today policy is conducted not only between the Soviet Union and the United States, but between two alliances -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. That is another reason why the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have again proposed dissolving both organizations at the same time and again repeated their readiness to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of force and on preserving peaceful relations. Such a treaty would be the best contribution to the new millennium, which is just round the corner.

ATANASOV ELECTED COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

AU211822 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 21 March 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- Today, on the motion of State Council President Todor Zhivkov, the National Assembly approved the following structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers:

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, was relieved of his post as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

New members of the government are: Mr. Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, Mr. Aleksiev Ivanov, minister of farming and woods, Mr. Georgi Georgiev, chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control.

The Committee for Culture was transformed into a Committee for Culture with the Council of Ministers without the rank of a ministry.

The National Agro-Industrial Union was stripped of its state functions and rights as a state-cum-public body of a ministry rank, and its chairman Mr. Aleksandur Petkov was relieved of his membership in the Council of Ministers. A ministry of Farming and Woods was set up.

The Council for Science, Culture and Education with the Council of Ministers was renamed Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers.

The following ministries were closed down:

- The Ministry of Mechanical Engineering,. Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, was relieved of the post minister of mechanical engineering;

- The Ministry of Power Engineering. Mr. Nikola Todoriev was relieved of the post minister of power engineering;

- The Ministry of Metallurgy. Mr. Toncho Chakurov is relieved of the post minister of metallurgy;

- The Ministry of Chemical Industry. Mr. Georgi Pankov was relieved of the post minister of the chemical industry;

- The Ministry of Cummunications. Mr. Pando Vanchev was relieved of the post minister of communications;

- The Ministry of Woods and Forestry. Mr. Yanko Markov was relieved of the post minister of woods and forestry.

Mr. Aleksandur Fol was relieved of the post minister of national education.

Biographical Information

AU212131 Sofia BTA in English 2015 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- The newly elected chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Minister, Mr Georgi Atanasov, was born in the village of Pravoslaven, Country of Plovdiv. He was a member of the Workers' Youth League and of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and in June 1956 he joined the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He has graduated in history from the University of Sofia. In 1965 he was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

Since 1968 he has been consecutively head of the "Science and Education" Department and of the Administrative Department of the Central Committee of the BCP.

Since October 1980 he has been first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, after which he was elected vice president of the State Council and Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control.

The eight party congress elected Mr Georgi Atanasov alternate member, and the subsequent congresses promoted him to full membership of the Central Committee of the BCP. At the December 1977 plenum of the Central Committee, and the January 1984 plenum chose him an alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. He was also put in charge of Organisational Department of the Central Committee.

At the plenum of the CC of the BCP, held on March 20 this year, Mr Georgi Atanasov was elected full member of the Politburo.

He has been member of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eight National Assembly. He holds the order of Georgi Dimitrov and other state distinctions.

TODOROV SPEAKS AT ASSEMBLY CLOSING SESSION

AU211827 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- Today the members of Bulgaria's Parliament approved the new labour code. In his closing speech at the session Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National assembly, said that the new labour code provides additional judicial guarantees for man's self-fulfilment in labour, for the further promotion of direct and representative democracy in economic and labour relations. The new code has a great and durable importance for the implementation of the social policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and is aimed to enhance the welfare of all working people in the country.

The new labour constitution which was adopted is in full conformity with the resolutions of the February 1985 and the January 1986 plenums of the CC of the BCP, which mapped out the line of radical strategic and qualitative changes in the basis and in the superstructure, in the structure of production, in the process of mastering the forefront advances of science and technology. Expanded opportunities are opening up for the achievement of equality and social justice according to the quantity and quality of labour.

Commenting on the structural and personal changes in the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov said that they are directed at overcoming the narrow departmental approach both in the supreme executive and administrative body and in its institutions. The purpose is to achieve an overall improvement in the style and methods of work, a better combination of centralism and democracy, to create conditions for the successful functioning of the self-governing socialist organisations. Mr Stanko Todorov said that the changes at the highest level of power will be reflected in the counties, the settlement systems and the economic organizations.

In connection with the declaration adopted by the National Assembly to mark the International Year of Peace, the chairman of the National Assembly emphasised that by this document Bulgaria had reiterated her firm commitment to the cause of peace, her active policy against the arms race and in favour of durable peace on the planet. "The road to mankind's rescue was clearly and constructively outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15 this year," he stressed.

Mr Stanko Todorov said that the Bulgarian people ardently supported the Soviet programme for the elmination of all mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. He expressed the wish that the 21st century usher in a new epoch in human civilisation.

In conclusion the chairman of the National Assembly emphasised that during its term of office, which is nearing completion, the Eight National Assembly has prepared, discussed and adopted 52 laws which helped socialist legislation keep pace with the changes in social relations. The parliament has contributed to the considerable extension and promotion of socialist direct and representative democracy in all spheres of life. An emphasis was laid on the role of the standing committees, which have acquired the characteristics of "mini-parliaments" and which have met to discuss more than 300 significant problems.

APRIL WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SLATED FOR SOFIA

AU221503 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the World Peace Council will take place in Sofia from 24 to 27 April 1986, in which representatives from 104 states will take part. The session will be devoted to the International Year of Peace and will discuss pressing international problems. The possibilities will be examined for uniting all forces for peace in a new offensive to prevent tthe danger of nuclear war.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Cuba's Bosque

LD211325 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 21 (CTK) -- The Cuban Communist Party delegation to the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party arrived here today.

The delegation is headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission, and deputy chairman of the Cuban State Council.

Nicaraguans, Salvadorans Welcomed

LD211501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] More foreign delegations have arrived in Prague today to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress; they are delegations of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front, FSLN, headed by Luis Carrion, member of the Directorate, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, AKEL headed by (Konstantinos Konstantinou), member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Peru, PCP, headed by Gustavo Espinoza Montesimos, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Honduras headed by Rigoberto Padilla Rush member of the party Central Committee; the Farabundo Marti National liberation Front of El Salvador, FMLN, headed by Santiago Lopez, member of its Revolutionary Directorate; the secretary general of the People's Party of Panama, PPP, Luther Rupert Thomas, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Svatopluk Potac, Rudolf Rohlicek, members of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

Lao, Other Delegates Arrive

LD212000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Among foreign guests arriving at the 17th CPCZ Congress are delegations from the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos; the delegation of the Guatemala Labor Party, headed by member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee, (?Samuel Ramirez); the delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front led by Simbarashe Mumbengegwe, member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of industry of Zimbabwe; and the delegation of the Communist Party of Pakistan.

Norway, Spain Represented

LD220405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The following delegations arrived today for the 17th CPCZ Congress:

The delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by Arne Jorgensen, member of that party's Politburo;

The delegation of the Spanish People's Communist Party headed by Secretary General Ignacio Gallego;

The delegation of the Swedish Workers Party, Communist, headed by Rune Pettersson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party;

The delegation of the Swedish Communist Left Party headed by Wide Svensson, member of the party Central Committee Foreign Affairs Committee.

They are welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Zdenck Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and other representatives.

Angolan, Brazilian Delegations

LD221142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign delegations which will take part in the 17th CPCZ Congress arrived yesterday evening. They are:

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Jacinto Martins, candidate member of the Politburo;

The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party, headed by Theodore Melo, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee;

The delegation of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence, headed by (Remy) Rakotobe, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo;

The delegation of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, headed by Abdeslem Bourquia, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo;

And the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, headed by George Jackson, general secretary of the party.

The foreign guests were welcomed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

Vietnam, Mongolia Represented

LD221424 Prague CTK in English 1235 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 22 (CTK) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Party Politburo member and Vietnamese Deputy Premier Do Muoi, arrived here today.

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which also arrived this morning, is headed by party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Finance Minister Demchigyin Molomjamts.

Other delegations which arrived today were those of the communist parties of the USA and Canada and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Late last night the delegations of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labour, the Brazilian Communist Party, the Independence Congress Party of Madagascar, the Moroccan Progress and socialism party and the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand.

Romanians, Koreans Arrive

LD221725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] An RCP delegation led by Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, arrived in Prague today to attend the 17th CPC Congress. Other members of the delegation are: Constantin Zanfir, member of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the Arges Judet Committee of the party; and Cornel Pinzaru, Romanian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who joined the delegation in Prague.

The Romanian delegation was met at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and other party officials.

A delegation of the Korean Workers Party led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the party and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, also arrived in Prague today.

The guests were welcomed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

CPSU Delegation Arrives

LD231412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, the capital city of Czechoslovakia is preparing for the greatest political and social event of this year, the 17th CPCZ Congress. More delegations of communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and progressive democratic movements have been arriving at Ruzyne Airport which is decorated with Czechoslovak and red flags, to take part.

The CPSU delegation arrived this morning, led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the Party's Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. Its other members are Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; Vladimir Chicherov, member of the CPSU Central Committee; and a trade union leader of the fitters at Leningrad metalworks' and Viktor Lomakin, member of the party Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who joined the delegation in Prague.

The special guests were welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Fantisek Pitra, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the party's Central Committee, and other representatives.

Further Details

LD231633 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Soviet Communist Party, led by Politburo member and Chairman of the Committee of Party Control of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, arrived here today for the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

It was met by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and other party officials.

Other delegations to have arrived for the congress yesterday and today are those of the Communist Party of India, the Luxembourg Socialist Workers Party, the Syrian Arab Socialist (Ba'th) Party, the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party of San Marino, and the communist parties of Ecuador, Greece and India (Marxist).

The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Deputy General Secretary Karoly Nemeth was another one to arrive here this afternoon.

During the weekend, also the delegations of the Socialist Party of Chile, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Yemen Socialist Party, the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party and another part of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization came to Prague.

Others greeted in the Czechoslovak capital today were the delegations of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq, the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and the Communist Party of Israel.

Chileans, Iraqis Arrive

LD232325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Arriving today in Prague to attend the CPCZ Congress were delegations of the Communist Party of Chile, headed by Orlando Millas Correa, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Communist Party of Iraq, headed by Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party's Central Committee; delegations of the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Communist Party of Nepal, and a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Gustav Leustl, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party.

Arriving by air to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress were also: a delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by Claudio Petruccioli, member of the Central Committee of the party; a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, headed by Mzwandile Piliso, member of the National Executive Committee of the party; a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, headed by Flavio Costa, secretary of its Central Committee; a delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, headed by Jose Neuba; a delegation of the Frelimo Party, headed by Daniel Banze, member of the party's Central Committee. Further arriving were delegations of the African Front of National Liberation headed by Muhammad (Abada), member of the Secretariat of its Central Committee; a delegation of the Turkish Communist Party, headed by Haydar Kutlu, secretary general of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the South-West African people's Organization, headed by Filemon Malima, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee; and a delegation of the Communist Party of Malta, headed by David (Manza), member of the party's Central Committee.

Arriving to attend the 17th CPCZ Congress today was a delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee and minister of communications of Afghanistan.

Todorov, Sukrija Arrive

LD232049 Prague CTK in English 1903 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- Delegations which arrived for the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress this afternoon included those of the Bulgarian Communist Party led ty Politburo member and People's Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and the Polish United Workers Party led by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski.

Other delegations to come this afternoon were those of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Presidium member Ali Sukrija and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by party Politburo member, Communications Minister Muhammad Aslam Watanjar.

FRG Communists Arrive

LD232313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Further delegations which will take part in the deliberations of the Czechoslovak communists at the 17th CPCZ Congress arrived in Prague today. They included a delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Kurt Fritsch, Presidium member and secretary of the party leadership; a delegation of the Communist Party of Lesotho, Hans Schumacher, observer of the FRG Social Democratic Party; a delegation of the Luxembourg Communist Party, headed by Rene Urbany, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Ibrahim Bukhizam, its secretary; and a delegation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, headed by Janet Jagan, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of its Central Committee.

PRESS CONFERENCE DETAILS CONGRESS AGENDA

LD232339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpt] The topic of today's conference, held by the congress press center for foreign journalists, were the preparations and agenda for the 17th CPCZ Congress. Zdenek Tomas reports on the deliberations.

The 17th CPCZ Congress will open at 1000 tomorrow and will conclude its work at midday on Friday. These facts, as well as a number of details, were reported today to foreign journalists by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party's Central Committee and a delegate to the 17th congress. The coming congress will discuss the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress, principle documents of further strategic guidelines, and it will discuss the prepared draft amendments to the party statutes.

The first day's agenda includes the Political Report of the party's Central Committee, a report of the Central Control and Auditing Commission and first discussion contributions. The second day will hear a report on the Main Directions of Our Further Economic and Social Development for the 8th 5-Year Plan With Prospects up to the Year 2000. The remaining days will be spent in a discussion.

Further Details

LD232125 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 23 (CTK) -- Information on preparations for the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was provided by Mijulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee, at a press conference for foreign journalists here today. He said that present at the congress are tobe 128 delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist and social democratic parties, and national liberation movements from 108 countries of the world.

Preparations for the congress have influenced not only the 1.6 million members and candidates of the party, but also all other Czechoslovak citizens. This period was marked by high political and working activity. The last months and weeks in particular were used for intensive work in support of the main direction of the party's line -- quicker all-round social and economic development of society.

Speaking about the main tasks and objectives of the supreme deliberations of Czechoslovak communists, Mikulas Beno said: "The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia proceeds in its political activity from facts, i.e. the inseparability of the building of advanced socialist society and foreign political activity, in which we emphasize the consolidation of peace, averting of the danger of nuclear catastrophe, and disarmament on the basis of equal conditions and equal security. This is why we devote permanent attention to the development of all-round fraternal cooperation with countries building socialism, and with all progressive democratic forces and movements which strive for peace."

17TH CPCZ CONGRESS OPENS IN PRAGUE 24 MAR

LD240928 Prague CTK in English 0906 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia opened here today.

The congress will assess the fulfilment of the resolutions of the 16th congress, lay down the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-1990, and approve an Outlook up to the Year 2000. Central bodies of the party will be elected at the congress.

The political Report of the Communist Party Central Committee will be delivered by its general secretary, Gustav Husak.

The number of delegates elected to the congress is 1,545 of whom, 1,060, i.e. more than two-thirds, are attending a party congress for the first time. The Soviet Communist Party delegation is headed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev.

Congress Approves Agenda

LD241051 Prague CTK in English 1010 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 24 (CTK) -- The 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia which opened in the Palace of Culture here today is attended by 1,541 delegates representing more than 1,674,000 members and candidate members of the party. They include leading workers, cooperative farmers, technicians, scientists, artists, teachers, physicians and workers from other spheres of life of socialist Czechoslovakia.

Among the numerous congress guests are pre-war and meritorious members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and representatives of political, public and cultural life. Also present are the chairmen of the other political parties of the Czechoslovak National Front.

At the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the deliberations of Czechoslovak Communists are attended by representatives of 127 fraternal communist and workers parties, revolutionary democratic, socialist and social democratic parties and national liberation movements from 108 countires. The CPSU delegation is headed by Mikhail Solmentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee.

Tumultously applauded by delegates and participants in the congress, General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Presidium took their places on the dias at ten o'clock.

After the Czechoslovak state anthem, General Secretary Gustav Husak welcomed the delegates and guests, and on behalf of the Communist Party Central Committee declared the 17th Congress as open.

The delegates unanimously approved the following agenda of the congress:

1) Political report of the Communist Party Central Committee to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakis;

2) Report on the activities of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Communist Party;

3) Report on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1986-1990 and the outlook up to the year 2000.

4) Discussion and adoption of congress documents;

5) Election of the Communist Party Central Committee, and the Central Control and Audit Commission.

The delegates also unanimously approved the rules of procedure and elections, and elected drafting, election and credentials commissions.

After the elections fo congress bodies, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak delivered a report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to its 17th congress.

HONECKER ADDRESSES HALLE ANNIVERSARY RALLY

DW211454 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1326 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker addressing the Halle rally in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the "March clashes" -- live]

[Text] Dear Halle citizens, dear friends and comrades of Halle Bezirk, dear FDJ members: At today's great demonstration we commemorate the German proletarian heroes who gave their lives 65 years ago for the cause of peace, freedom, and socialism. With their blood they sacrificed to the most sacred matter in the world -- the workers class of central Germany wrote a heroic chapter in the history of the German workers movement.

The workers situation was difficult at that time. The ruling circles were trying to exploit the workers last drop of blood. They sent strong police units to the area; terror seemed to be endless. At that time the Halle workers fought an enormous class battle in the Mansfeld area near Leuna and in the Halle area. They defended the achievements of the German November Revolution; they defended the interests and the rights of the working people against militarism and imperialism. They risked their lives in that fierce fight for a society without exploitation and oppression, without war and militarism, for freedom, democracy, and social progress. Their courage and their steadfastness and their example will remain unforgettable forever. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we can state today with deep satisfaction that the (?noble) goal of the heroic March fighters has finally been achieved. The GDR, the first German worker-peasant state, has developed successfuly. In this state everything created by the hands of the people also be ongs to the people. The state has made the welfare of the people the highest law, and it uses all its strength for a peaceful future. It is as a part of [words indistinct] community strongly and forever connected to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

Thus we fulfill the heritage of the revolutionary fighters of the German workers' movement. We fulfill the heritage of the Red Army heroes and of those of the other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, who vanquished Hitler's fascism, thus achieving our liberation. We will continue to fulfill honorably their heritage by helping to safeguard peace and to strengthen socialism on German soil. [applause]

The 11th SED Congress, scheduled to begin in a few weeks, will make an important contribution to that. At its center stands our continuing struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen the GDR through further developing the socialist society. You can always rely on our party doing everything that makes life even more worth of living.

Dear friends and comrades, at the meeting of the revolutionary workers on 20 March 1927 in Leuna-Schkeuditz and Merseburg our unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann stated: The workers class will not forget its brave comrades. We are bound by a strong class love and solidarity. Wherever we honor our dead who have fallen in the struggle, we are summoned to a new struggle. Yes, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann is right, every day we are summoned to new struggles. Ernst Thaelmann urged us to continue that struggle purposefully and persistently until it is crowned by the final victory -- the victory of socialism.

The lessons of the March 1921 events were of a great importance for the German workers movement, for the development of the KPD as a Marxist-Leninist party, for winning the broad masses for overthrowing capitalism and for establishing worker-peasant power. In the Halle industrial area, where the KPD had the strongest influence, the monopoly bourgeoisie at that time provoked the revolutionary workers to armed struggle. In order to defend that attack on the achievements of the 1918 November Revolution, the KPD did everything it could to establish the proletarian unity front. The way that heroes do, the workers resisted soldiers of the imperialist state who were far superior in numbers and arms.

They used the instrument of a general strike, in which more than 150,000 of them participated, two-thirds of the industrial proletariat, in the former Merseburg Bezirk. Some 150 workers died in the struggles. Many were murdered afterwards. About 6,000 were imprisoned -- 4,000 of them were sentenced to a total of 3,000 years. There was bloody retribution -- these things we must not and will never forget. It is a warning to us to guarantee that in the future the revolutionary achievements which the working class and all workers of the GDR have won will never be taken away. We will always defend those achievements. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the struggle of the German proletariat, which has lasted for more than 100 years, has been crowned by the victory of socialism in the GDR. In our country the workers and peasants power, which Ernest Thaelmann strived for, for which the communists, the best sons and daughters of the people risked their lives and gave their lives, has been won.

In our opinion and especially in that of the younger generation of the GDR, in our daily work it is an obligation to strengthen our socialist fatherland, not to spare our strength, so that it will prosper and bloom steadily. Such a contribution impressively reflects what Halle Bezirk, as an important chemical center, has achieved since the 10th party congress to add to the successful overall balance of our country. Following the course outlined in the economic strategy of our party, you achieved the greatest increase in output in one 5-year plan to date. Net production increased by 51.9 percent, work productivity rose by 49.5 percent. At the same time, material and energy consumption decreased. Modern technology has been victorious, which is reflected for example, in the fact that in Halle Bezirk in the last 5 years 7,130 industrial robots and microelectronic control units were employed, far more than planned.

As is known, socialist agriculture shows gratifying results. The peasants in 1985, for example, achieved 54.7 quintals of grain per hectare, the best crop so far. And in keeping with the unity of economic and social policy, the working and living conditions of the people have further improved along with the performance potential of your (?whole) bezirk.

Let us just take a look at housing construction, which has visibly changed the housing conditions of the people and also the features of the cities and villages. During the past 5 years, 98,393 apartments were newly built or modernized. One-third of the housing inventory of the bezirk has been renewed since the 8th party congress and, dear friends and comrades, we will spare no effort to solve the housing problem by 1990, in your bezirk as well. [applause]

This morning I took a look at the performance of your [word indistinct] construction workers here in town. All I can say is: just go ahead, keep building as you are, and you will build a wonderful city. [applause]

During the first few months of this year, the workers and peasants, the scientists, technicians, and all other working people of your bezirk have ensured through excellent production results the continuation of the dynamic development of the national economy. Many tens of thousands have joined with valuable commitments the mass initiative "Our best for the 11th, exchange experience with all."

People nowadays often say: My workplace is my fighting place for peace. It expresses in a nutshell what matters today. It expresses what everybody can contribute to deciding the issues that are the most urgent on the international agenda in favor of a peaceful life for people--safeguarding peace. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, we want peace on earth as well as in space. The 11th party congress will no doubt reaffirm that principle of our policy. We owe it to the present generation, our children and grandchildren, to work toward that. We fully and wholly support the comprehensive program promulgated by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and included in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to eliminate all nuclear weapons on earth by the year 2000, to prevent militarization of space, and to create a system of international security. It offers the greatest chance to preserve lasting peace with equal security for all. That program has met with a strong response all over the world. To all who are guided by common sense and realism, to all those who are serious about a peaceful future of mankind, that program fills the bill.

Grossly at odds with that position, which is marked by realism, is -- as everyone can recognize from the latest tones from Bonn -- the SDI agreement concluded between Weinberger and Kohl, which is intended to include the FRG in preparing for "star wars," even bypassing their parliament. The collusion between the Pentagon and Bonn burdens the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It will also render more complicated the relations between the socialist countries and the FRG, and between the GDR and the FRG.

In contrast, dear friends and comrades, we do not want a course of confrontation, but a course of cooperation -- as demonstrated by our entire foreign policy. We want peace in space and on earth, to emphasize that here once again. [applause]

We also support from this rally the appeal of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress, in which it is made clear, in conformity with the message of the representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece, that discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests is a step in the right direction. That is necessary because the United States intends to intensify the destructive properties of such weapons through its tests and create new types of nuclear weapons, including some that are suited for use in space.

Dear friends [interjection by unidentified person] Yes indeed, Comrade Erich Honecker. [laughter and applause]. We are on the side of those who want mankind to continue living. For that reason it is necessary to learn the art of dealing with each other, getting along well with each other, and organizing relations between states of different social systems according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. No nation on this earth has any advantage from the arms race and from constantly amassing new mountains of weapons with inconceivable destructive force.

Disarmament to the point of eliminating all nuclear weapons, a world without war and without weapons in which all peoples can develop freely and enhance and utilize material and intellectual values for their well-being -- that is and remains our goal. [applause]

Dear people of Halle, dear friends and comrades of Halle Berzirk, dear FDJ members, we commemorate the March fighters of 1921 with a view to today and tomorrow. We venerate them by further strengthening our socialist GDR and contributing to peace. We are aware that the responsibility is great. Let us jointly do everything in our power to live up to all the time. In this respect I wish you full success. Forward to the 11th SED party congress. Forward, comrades.

KESSLER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN GENERAL STOCK

AU170945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On Wednesday [5 March] Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense, received a delegation led by Lieutenant General Janos Stock, chief of the Air Forces and Air Defense Command of the Hungarian People's Army. During the meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry the interlocutors discussed problems related to the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two allied armies. In doing so they termed the close comradeship in class and arms with the Soviet Army and the other Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact an important source of a high fighting strength and combat readiness.

Army General Kessler briefed the guest about the excellent results scored in the socialist competition with which the National People's Army [NVA] members are joining the great popular movement for preparation of the 11th SED Congress and are thus contributing to make socialism stronger and peace more secure.

Participating in the friendly talks was Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA's Air Forces and Air Defense Forces.

During their visit to the GDR the Hungarian comrades-in-arms inspected units and institutions of the NVA Air Forces and Air Defense Forces.

NEW PLANNING OFFICE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NAMED

AU141853 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 21

[Unattributed report]

[Text] While acknowledging servises rendered, the Council of Ministers released Dr Bela Csendes from his office as deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, due to other important assignments. At the same time, it appointed Dr Peter Szerdahelyi as deputy chairman of the National Planning Office.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW PRESS LAW

LD222145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Georgy Ney Interview on "168 Hours" program with Deputy Minister of Justice Ferenc Petrik; date and place unspecified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] From the next discussion you will perhaps learn details about the new Press Law in which the conditions and the circumstances in which we give and you receive information will become even clearer to you. Gyorgy Ney has interviewed Deputy Minister of Justice Ferenc Petrik:

[Begin recording]

[Ney] What qualifies as a service or state secret? Can this not often be used as a protection, when it is intended to refuse to provide information? And who can give exemption regarding such a secret?

[Petrik] Really, it was one of the most debated questions even during the preparation of the law. It is obvious that information affecting national defense cannot be provided. Regarding state secrets there is a separate decree while the meaning of the secret of an enterprise is defined by the Labor Code and it always appears in these as to who is the person who gives the examption. In the case of a state secret it is the superior.

[Ney] It sounds very simple but when I think that I have been trying for approximately 18 months to do an interview -- imports from capitalist countries and for the past 18 months there has been no possibility of it. Those who say that -- it is not timely -- allude to service of state secrets, people's economic, foreign trade and other interests.

[Petrik] I cannot comment on an individual case. There is a sanction according to which he who does not carry out his duty on information and is in breach of the labor law, commits a disciplinary offense and can be brought to book. Then we were asked regarding this -- and asked with perfect justification — what happens if the refusal to provide information occurs in the same circle of interest where the disciplinary action, too, will have to begin, then obviously it cannot be expected for the latter to take place. It is for this reason that a rather nover thing came up both in the committee session and the National Assembly Plenum, that if the duty of enlightment is not observed then the press should be able to request in court that the court should obligate the head of the affected organ ot fulfill this duty.

Cognizance must be taken that there is an increasing number of such organs and enterprises which have no bosses strictly speaking -- because even the minister exercises only supervision in terms of legality over the self-governing enterprises and he cannot order these. In these cases however, the legal system of a modern state finds no other solution but to leave it to the court to decide the argument. This is what has happened now.

[Ney] But even so it is still not likely that many court cases will take place because it is useless for me to take to court the minister of internal trade or of foreign trade for not giving me information, because the court case -- let us assume that I win it -- may take months or years.

[Petrik] This is another question which shows the outmoded belief that it is impossible to take a minister to court.

[Ney] I was brave enough to say it just now.

[Petrik] We too have been brave enough to say it already, even in legal language, that for example, an enterprise can take a minister to court because the latter issued a decreee in breach of the law. This is a regulation -- there has not been such a court case yet by the way -- but we have such a law.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON 'SECOND ECONOMY'

AU171013 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview with Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus, professor at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, by Denes Kovacs, entitled: "Income Disproportions and the Second Economy -- Interview with Academician Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus"' Date and place not given; First paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Our economic development has in recent years brought to the surface contradictions that increasingly occupy wide circles of the population. Among these is the increasing difference in the wages and incomes acquired in the first and second sector of the economy. We discussed this with academician Mrs Katalin Szikra Falus, professor at the Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences.

[Kovacs] Are the wages in the socialist sector and the large-scale enterprises generally low? If they are, why do the enterprises not pay more to their workers?

[Falus] As a result of the joint effects of external conditions and the shortcomings of our activity, the real wages of workers employed in state enterprises and industrial cooperatives has decreased in the last 7-8 years; consequently, the wide circle of workers feel that it is increasingly difficult to live on these low wages, given the socially recognized living expenses and the actually achieved standard of living. This forces the family members capable of work to moonlight in addition to their main jobs and thus acquire extra income. The income possibilities of the second economy are easing the social tensions caused by the low wages. However, they lead to ther tensions because the material situation of social groups which are unable to acquire such extra income is deterirating considerably also in absolute terms while others acquire perhaps disproportionally high incomes.

The extra work and the higher wages that can be acquired in the second economy undervalue the wages obtainable in the main working hours, hinder the encouraging power of these wages, and often lead to opposing interests and withholding performance in the main jobs. This of course harms the efficiency and quality in the socialist sector and increases the production expenses and finally has a harmful effect on the competitiveness of our industry too.

Seemingly we could easily solve this dilemma if the large-scale enterprises paid much higher wages than at present. However, partly the low productivity of labor and partly the current size of budget cuts make this impossible. We are, therefore, in a vicious circle: The large enterprises cannot pay more to their workers because their work is not efficient enough but the low wages force the workers to accept considerable extra work in addition to the main job.

Extra Work -- Extra Income

[Kovacs] Is the income of workers employed in the entrepreneurial sector really disproportionally high compared to that of the workers employed in socialist enterprises? Who, and what groups are earning particularly high wages?

[Falus] Public opinion is inclined to make exaggerated generalizations in this respect. There has indeed emerged in the past few years a group capable of making maximum use of the new economic possibilities and which irritates people with its high income, quick enrichment, and its often lavish lifestyle. But the majority of workers employed in the private sector and the small entrepreneurs do not earn astronomical sums. We often disregard the fact that here, too, there are extremely great differences in incomes. The income, for example, of a considerable number of small tradesmen carrying out traditional repair and service activities and working with only their family members is very low. The majority of people who, keeping their main jobs, accept various extra jobs in order to supplement their income can also be listed among people of modest income. The extra income of the workers employed in enterprise workers' business partnerships is generally not high, particularly compared to their performance.

Primarily those who acquire outstanding income are people who employ -- legally or illegally -- other manpower and also deal with commerce. We must, of course, aware of the fact that the income of independent ventures and entrepreneurs exceeds that of people living on wages and salaries all over the world, as they possess private capital and also accept risks. This difference in income, however, is too high in Hungary; and another aspect is, that it affects not only the enterpreneur, the artisan, or the small tradesman, but also their employees. It is a well-known fact -- and a source of increasing tension -- that the "free market" wages are twice or three times the wages paid in the main working hours. I stress here that, in the capitalist countries, the employees in small ventures earn rather less than the workers employed in large enterprises.

Making Up for Shortages and a Price Cartel

[Kovacs] What is the main reason for the considerable wage and income differences existing between the workers employed in the state sector and those in the entrepreneurial sector?

[Falus] There are various reasons for this and their effects and consequences differ according to professions and areas.

The first reason is perhaps that both the small entrepreneurs and their employees generally work more, better, and more intensively than the workers of large enterprises in their main working hours and their activity adjusts better to consumer requirements and at the same time their expenses are lower in general. It is also an important condition that they sell their products and services generally at free prices. Finally, the majority of small entrepreneurs who earn high income manufacture products that are either non-existent on the state markets or present in much worse quality. As a result of their activity of supplying shortage goods and services, some of the small entrepreneurs acquire privileged positions and even a monopoly. In quite a few professions there is almost a price cartel in operation; thus, for example, the greengrocers, the private shop owners, and cartels adjust their prices to each other and occasionally are even capable of producing artificial shortages. This also contributes to the fact that they have higher prices than the state sector and also profit from inflation. The service prices of the private artisans increased almost 2 and 1/2 times compared to the increase in the prices of the socialist sector in the past almost 20 years.

Our income-tax system is very progressive; therefore, the entrepreneur who fulfills his tax obligations according to the regulations rarely acquires outstandingly high incomes, contrary to those who are able to hide a part of their income from the tax people. The conditions for entrepreneurial and business investments are still limited and this encourages some people to lead lavish life-style and make exaggerated family investments.

The entrepreneurial attitude is also affected by the short-term concept developed as a result of the past insecurity of the private sector situation, a concept that urges them to become rich quickly, often by illegal means. The main reason for the large income differences is in the final analysis the shortages that generally characterize our economic activity and, connected with this, the shortcomings in the competition both in the first and the second economy and between the two.

[Kovacs] There are people who, aware of the facts and arguments, think that the way to ease the social-economic tensions deriving from income differences is mainly by curbing the income deriving from the private sector. What is your opinion about this?

[Falus] It is quite sure that a drastic reduction in the incomes deriving from the small ventures would lead to a considerable decline in this activity and thus to the deterioration in the level of supply and the population, and in the case of enterprise workers' business partnerships, it would lead to a decrease in the enterprise profits. We can by no means accept that. It would be a mistaken endeavor and a hopeless one to make the obtainable incomes in the two sectors proportional in a way that the income of entrepreneurs and independent tradesmen does not exceed on merit the income of large enterprise workers and employees. I think that a way of reducing the income differences is precisely by developing competition in this sector and increasing the number of employees in this sector. This is all the more practical because the demands for small ventures are increasing fast. And here we should not think only of the traditional handicraft trade industry enterprises but also of modern equipped small ventures making use of new scientific and technical knowledge and which can considerably contribute to the activity of the large enterprises and to their technological development.

The small entrepreneurial sector can hardly fulfill the current and future requirements if a considerable proportion of the workers employed here work only in their extra job and extra work.

Let me provide some statistics to point this out: there were 368,000 people working in the Hungarian small-scale industry before the war, today only about a third of this number; the number of employees small tradesmen is today less than one-seventh of that before the war. Today, there is one employee for every four artisans in a main occupation, at lease legally. Our economic situation and our endowments do not justify this. The measures encouraging the private ventures have so far mostly increased the number of small artisans and other small entrepreneurs working in addition to their pensions or their main jobs.

It would be necessary, therefore, to increase the number of people in the small trade sector who are active either as independent entrepreneurs or employees in main jobs and in the main working hours. Such a spread of their activity would increase competition and this could reduce the income differences between the first and second sectors of the economy.

[Kovacs] The key to a solution, or rather the other way of wage disproportions can only be increasing the incomes of people working in the state sector [sentence as published]. What are the conditions and possibilities for doing this?

[Falus] In the present circumstances -- I have already referred to this -- it would not improve the situation if the wage level in large enterprises were uncontrolled, in fact, the strong inflation caused by this would only increase economic and social tensions. The level of centrally determined wages can only be increased according to the increase in productivity in the economy, and within this, according to the increase in the productivity of large enterprises. Dynamic economic development cannot be based entirely upon higher wages.

Intensive Development

The solution is as follows: absolute fulfillment of the goals in our economic policy, the development of intensive business management, an increase in the interest-producing capacity and the efficiency of the industrial sector, and the consequent further development of the economic management system. Of course, all this is a task far beyond the spheres of wage and labor management. Here I will only refer to one question that also relates to our subject. What often lies behind the slight apparent shortage of manpower is the utilization of available manpower in unsuitable ways, and because of this, a more successful and efficient economy would inevitably free a certain amount of manpower. The workforce that would be released at large enterprises could also find new employment possibilities in small businesses finding employment at large firms and in the infrastructure belonging to the socialist sector. Through this, competition would increase in the business sector, between large enterprises and small businesses, and this competition could contribute to reducing the above-mentioned differences in incomes.

The disproportion in wages and incomes between socialist large enterprises and the small business sector cannot be solved by isolated measures. Increasing progressive taxation in the small business sector could lead to a result contrary to our aims, namely, it would increase shortages, would encourage illegal ways to acquire income, while the same time increasing the pressure of inflation. One has to realize that the incomes of small businesses are above all regulated by the market mechanism; thus, the decisive role is played here by expanding competition and the reduction of shortages in both commodities and services.

Nevertheless, the supply and demand of small businesses cannot be separated from the market situation of the national economy as a whole. If the entire economy's functioning is characterized by shortages, there cannot be equilibrium in the small business sector either. In such circumstanes, a flexible small businessman will always find the place, way, the means whereby he can acquire a high income. Reducing the conflicts caused by small businesses -- including disproportionate incomes -- requires us to lift up our entire economic operation to a higher level, and this could occasionally necessitate in undertaking unpopular tasks.

EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL DEPUTY CHARGED WITH FRAUD

LD221622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] The Heves County chief public prosecutor has charged several managers and employees of the Eger-Tarnavoelgy Water Management & Soil Protection Association with a nationwide series of frauds totalling 4.5 million forints. The crux of the charge is that those persons paid for foreign travel and other luxury expenses from state money. A National Assembly deputy elected last year was also a participant in the frauds. Janos Tama, who is also an enterprise director, has since had his parliamentary immunity revoked.

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY LAW REVISED -- The Presidential Council has issued a law-decree on the modification of the social security law. Accidents caused as a result of drunkenness, unauthorized activity at the workplace, or brawling at work will no longer be treated as industrial accidents as of 1 April. Other accidents to be removed from this category will be those that occur on the way to or from work if the journey comprises any unjustifiable detour or interruption. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD]

10TH PZPR CONGRESS GUIDELINES SUMMARIZED

LD212322 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 21 -- Following the resolution of the 25th plenum, the PUWP Central Committee submitted for a party and nation-wide discussion guidelines for the 10th party congress titled: "We consolidate socialist foundations of a secure, properly managed, modern and law-abiding Poland."

Guidelines for the congress substantiate tasks which have been outlined in the draft programme of PUWP, analyze the needs, chances and threats to development, forward complex determinates for its realization. Here are basic formulations of the extensive document:

-- The political line of the 9th extraordinary congress, the line of socialist renewal passed the test of practice, thus, it will undoubtedly find its confirmation and long-term continuation in the programme to be mapped out by the 10th congress.

-- We have successfully recovered from the dramatic trial which our country was confronted with. The rhythm of development of the socio-political life has been restored. Poland has again become a strong link in the community of the socialist states. Attainments of the last years provide socio-economic conditions for further development. These attainments must be consolidated and enriched.

-- The defence of Poland's vital interests demands internal stabilization, patriotic unity of all working people, safeguarding the leading role of the working class and the guiding role of the party. Every attack on the socio-political foundations of the state, every attempt to weaken it, objectively constitute anti-national actions.

Poland means the unity of the country and nation, of the state and homeland [sentence as received] This relation must not be broken.

-- The alliance with the Soviet Union forms a basis for Poland's foreign policy. In the contemporary world, there is not and cannot be a security without this alliance.

-- The fate of our people is strictly tied to peace in Europe. Every major conflict in Europe would also inevitably involve Poland. Hundreds of rockets with nuclear warheads are directed at Poland from (territories of) NATO states. We must be fully aware of these dangers and do everything possible to entirely eliminate them.

-- Our task is to create external conditions favourable for performing tasks of socio-economic development embodied in the five-year plan till 1990. It provides for a full reconstruction and consolidation of Poland's position in Europe and world-wide.

-- Strategic, socio-economic goals for the years 1986-1990 are: to strengthen and consolidate the economy's capabilities for an effective and balanced development, to safeguard gradual improvement of population's living standard, which despite prevention in the period of economic crisis have worsened. The matching of these two goals is conditional on a substantial progress in the effectiveness of management.

-- For the upcoming five years, the party forwards following supreme social goals: to increase the consumption of food by some 12 per cent, to improve market supplies of durables along with a 17 per cent growth in their deliveries, to restore money-market equilibrium and to reduce inflation below 10 per cent by 1990, to increase outlays for paying out social benefits by 43 per cent, to gradually solve the problem of housing, to expand material basis for education and tangibly increase means for science, to a larger degree satisfy the demands concerning health protection, culture, leisure, municipal services, to improve working and social conditions of work crews, to halt the process of degradation of natural environment.

-- The further section of guidelines points to main levers of the programme's realization, specifying among them i.a. acceleration of the scientific-technological progress, growth of the economy's export capability, deepening of economic cooperation within CMEA, advancement of structural changes in economy, sharp reduction of material and energy consumption of production, better utilization of work potential, stimulation for innovatory and industrious activities and initiative, modernization of production fixed assets and halting their depreciation.

-- Working out concrete ways to utilize the levers to speed up development should form the basic aim of the discussion preceding the 10th congress of the party.

-- Man is the main force to implement economic progress, (and it is necessary) to use his creative abilities. An honest attitude to work, performing duties in a scrupulous way, activeness in solving problems facing him - are fundamental factors of progress.

-- The whole system of moral and financial motivations, criteria of personnel selection and promotion must be conducive for the increase of social forces of inventiveness and progress, for releasing creative activeness of the broadest social circles, development of work competition, aspiration to achieve top professional skills.

Nearly 2 million people annualy change their jobs, out of which the transfer of at least 1 million is idle, disorganizing the production and work market. These figures point to ineffective management of work force.

The mechanism of economic constraint which would prompt enterprises towards rational management in employment does not work efficiently enough.

It is necessary to more vigorously use the increasingly larger number of forms aimed to encourage the society's professional activeness. Not taking the chance would mean to give consent to a deficient and still decreasing utilization of machine stock which in the electro-engineering industry, already today, runs one shift only.

Almost half of the industrial production increment will have to be derived by sparing energy, raw materials, and intermediate materials. Housing industry faces even higher demands. The directions for economies were comprehensively defined by the CC Political Bureau resolution of December, 1985. The economies must turn into a general economizing movement, become a national cause.

-- The awareness that improvement in the quality of products is one of the roads to economizing, is still too weak. A compulsory verification of product quality judging both, their usefulness and material-energy intensity, will be promulgated.

-- We must transform science and scientific-technological progress into one of the driving forces of economic development. It is necessary to more effectively join the technological race. In this field Poland faces the greatest challenge in its history.

-- The years 1986-90 should bring about a concentration of scientific potential on the field of microelectronics, computer science, comprehensive automation and robotization, flexible production techniques, biotechnology, atomistics and new, top-quality materials conditioning the production of new generation products.

-- Efforts, initiated by the 3-year plan, to inject more dynamics into exports need to be intensified. Processing industries must display particularly high dynamics of exports. The proportion of raw materials in our exports should, consequently, become smaller. The economic policy should be oriented for exports-boosting development.

-- The servicing of our debts cannot be performed with an excessive detriment to economy development and slump in living standards. It is acceptable only under the conditions of production growth and development in exports, the materialization of which requires understanding and realistic cooperation on the part of creditor countries, their abstention from any forms of restriction and harassment, the restoration of normal finance-crediting relations.

-- The cause of economic reform, initiated in effect of the 9th congress resolutions, will be continued. Economic mechanisms and instruments will be perfected along with progressing changes in economy and the situation of enterprises, with accompanying stabilization of the reform's basic principles.

-- Transformations in economic structure offer a major lever for development intensification. It is necessary to speed up the development in sectors and branches of economy which decide of being up-to-date, management efficiency, reduction of losses in harvesting, storage, processing of farm products, the production of goods which are carriers of technological progress, greater exportability, removing "bottlenecks" in economy, increasing the processing of home raw materials and fuels.

-- The factor promoting structural transformations must consist in an investment policy whose most important task is to shorten the construction time. Priority must be given to investments offering save-ups in materials and energy, even at the cost of cutting funds for expansion of raw material basis.

-- The chapter titled "higher efficiency--higher quality of life" draws attention, among other things, to the fact that, despite many changes the mechanisms linking wages increases with growing production and its better quality are not efficient enough, that there are many cases of squandering labour, energy, raw materials, and intermediate materials. It is worthwhile to know that a 2-percent increase in the cost of materials causes a general growth in prices by 1 percent.

-- The guidelines proclaim, among other things, further stabilization and enrichment of the market, the appearance of commodities representing high technical and functional standards, equal quality and contemporary design to those manufactured elsewhere in the world. These include new TV sets, video recorders, compact disk players, personal and micro computers.

-- Noting that improvement in housing conditions is one of the main aims in party policy, the guidelines point to the need for taking up comprehensive activities facilitating a systematical growth in the number of apartments under construction and the creation of conditions permitting the completion of 300,000 flats yearly.

-- A considerable portion of the guidelines deals with tasks aimed at development of the social life of Poland. It says among other things, that ideological and political unity of the trade union movement must be kept like the apple of our eye because division in this movement equals division in the working class and its being manipulated for purposes alien to workers.

It is also stated that the party will counter with unusual strength the threats posed to self-governmental solutions by bureaucratic deviations within the apparatus that steers the economy.

-- The party will carry out an ideological struggle in the sphere of culture to defend the socialist system of values and the cultural accomplishments of real socialism.

-- The party stands on the grounds of full respect for constitutional principles of the policy on religion, it comes out in favor of the durability of the good relations between the state and all churches and denominational unions.

-- Relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church are especially significant for national agreement. We stand for their constructive development. The party will, at the same time, counter any violation of lawfulness in the policy on religion and will also oppose intolerance and fighting clericalism.

-- The final part of the guidelines is devoted to the role of the PUWP as the causative force in the development of the socialist fatherland. Emphasis is put, among other things, on the necessity to intensify the processes of strengthening the ties between the party and the working class, to combat uncompromisingly all symptons of revisionism that undermines the basic assumptions of the ideology, and dogmatism that attempts to apply these assumptions in an automatic manner. The party will counteract injecting into the minds of reactionary views, will more efficiently point to their anti-worker nature, unmask the hypocrisy and demagogy of their advocates, consistently combat the opponents of socialism.

PLENUM REPORT ON PZPR PERSONNEL POLICY NOTED

AU171505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 86 p 5

["Report on Implementation of Ninth PZPR Congress Recommendations on Party Personnel Policy" -- presented to the 13 March session of the 25th PZPR Central Committee Plenum by Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Central Revision Commission Presidium and head of the Central Committee Department of Personnel Policy]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades, 2 days ago the Politburo examined the implementation of the ninth party congress recommendations on personnel policy. In this report I wish to stress the more important issues of this policy and to list tasks for party echelons and organizations.

Personnel policy has become an important platform of national agreement and an essential element of the coalition mode of government.

Our open personnel policy makes it possible for members of the PZPR and of the allied parties as well as for nonparty people to assume important leading posts. The participation of nonparty people in all leading bodies has greatly increased.

The implementation of the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy can also be seen in the regular reviews of the evaluations of the professional, political and moral virtues of the people in leading posts, in the increased responsibility of party organizations for issuing personnel recommendations, and in the establishment of the personnel reserve.

The work of party echelons and organizations with personnel should be primarily concerned with an honest evaluation of the performance, social militancy, and ideopolitical attitudes of functionaries.

An approach to all leading functionaries that is based on trust and on the identical criteria of evaluation should have nothing in common with unjustified tolerance, ignoring bad performance, and lowering the necessary requirements.

It is a positive fact that more and more party organizations are quite militant in reacting to acts of negligence, inability, dishonesty, and violations of moral norms. After all, we know of many cases in which the people concerned are reluctant to follow the recommendations of the control bodies that some functionaries should be dismissed from their posts.

Our party has said quite clearly that we should begin with cleaning out our own stables. Party integrity amounts to uncompromising attitudes, discipline, and exacting requirements. There must be no tolerance for those who add to the social plagues by being incompetent and morally questionable. Although we are greatly ashamed that each year severe punishment is meted out to hundreds and hundreds of party members, we will continue to be consistent in purging party ranks.

The plenary sessions of the PZPR voivodship committees on personnel have leveled criticism against the low discipline of work, the waste of raw and other materials, idle periods of machinery, bad organization, and low quality of production. The plenums have stressed with concern that the opportunities provided by the new economic-fiscal system continue to be wasted and that no attempts are being made to promote ambitious measures in order to accelerate scientific-technological progress and to improve effectiveness. Some in management are still waiting for concessions, subsidies, priorities, and the abolishment of their liabilities.

Criticism has been leveled against the leading personnel in education. This criticism concerns mainly the effectiveness of teaching and upbringing, work discipline, and sociopolitical attitudes. The bureaucratic work style of the local administrative bodies has also been criticized. Unfortunately, this criticism has often lacked specific recommendations for party action vis-a-vis weak, unreliable, and dishonest people in leading posts.

As a result of 19 comprehensive and 9 routine control checks carried out in voivodships in 1983-85, the Main Local Inspectorate proposed that 530 persons should be punished for neglecting supervision or for glaring acts of negligence in work. This figure includes deputy voivodas, 13 mayors and townships, 34 managers of large plants, 13 chairmen and deputy chairmen of cooperatives, and so on.

In 1985 fiscal control checks revealed economic abuses in every 10th plant and brought to light over 3,000 various fiscal and economic offenses. The losses on this account amount to hundreds of millions of zlotys.

As a result of party and administrative decisions, about 300 persons, mainly heads, managers, chairmen, and chief bookkeepers, were dismissed from their posts.

Life continues to supply us with examples illustrating bad personnel decisions and misconduct of people in leading positions. Names of many -- too many -- managers who are party members can be seen in the evidence compiled by prosecuting and judicial bodies, in the reports drawn up by the Worker-Peasant Inspectorates, in the press, and in the minutes of party meetings. Charges of bad management, the waste of public property, the neglect of duty, drunkenness, and private gain continue to be leveled at various people.

The experience of the past 3 years has fully confirmed the correctness of the PZPR personnel policy's priorities in selecting, evaluating, and training the personnel in the militia, the security service, prosecuting services, the judicial system, the foreign service, the mass media, education, science, culture, state administration, and control bodies. Ideopolitical, ethical, moral and occupational requirements placed on the personnel of these services have been consistently raised. Much has been done to increase the knowledge, expertise, and efficiency of the people in these services.

The personnel situation in the law-keeping bodies continues to improve. Improved recruitment criteria are responsible for improved duty-consciousness of the functionaries in the area of internal affairs, the leaders of which attach great importance to improving the moral-political and discipline standards of personnel.

Positive changes continue in the personnel policy followed by the judicial and prosecuting bodies. This policy has been discussed by many meetings of the highest party authorities and by the Central Committee Law and Order Commission.

Following the ninth congress, the party documents stress that enabling young, talented, and ambitious people known for ideological integrity to advance rapidly is one of the basic canons of personnel policy.

What is the situation in this regard? The number of young people in leading posts continues to increase too slowly in view of our potential and public expectations. The share of young people in the leading bodies at all levels of the state and economic apparatus differs from place to place. In 1982 young people up to 35 years of age accounted for 35.5 percent of all the persons appointed to leading posts requiring party recommendation. In 1984 this ratio increased to 40 percent and stayed at this level in 1985.

Some 23 percent of the party apparatus personnel are 35 or younger. Over 600 persons of this age are in charge of scientific research units in higher education. The considerable personnel movement in industrial plans in the past few years has helped to rejuvenate plant managements, especially intermediate management. Almost 27 percent of foremen are young people up to 30 years of age, and there are about 50,000 such foremen.

Personnel policy is one of the more important features of the Leninist model of the party's ties with the working people and the workers class. It is one of the chief ways of implementing the leading and guiding role of the party. That is why we need to be especially thorough and critical in evaluating our activities in training, selecting, and deploying our personnel.

Because we know about the weak points of the present implementation of the principles of our personnel policy, we want to present to this plenum the following tasks that should be accomplished by party echelons and organizations:

-- First, to comprehensively illustrate the crucial changes in personnel policy resulting from qualitatively new tasks; to increase one's awareness that personnel is the key factor in the struggle for the ideological prowess of public institutions; and to resolutely stimulate the activities of party echelons and organizations in propagating the "Main Principles of the PZPR's Personnel Policy;"

-- Second, to more resolutely and specifically strengthen the role of primary and shop party organizations in implementing personnel policy; to resolutely oppose any disrespect for the views and proposals of these echelons and organizations concerning issuing and withdrawing recommendations for leading posts; to increase the role of PZPR committees in ministries and central offices, to improve their work aimed at improving management and structures, and to increase the struggle against parochialism, excessive paper work, and red tape dawdling; to strengthen the role of party committees as bodies of political leadership; and to increase and ensure the necessary respect for every party decision on personnel;

-- Third, in line with the party statute and the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy and in direct cooperation with the leading personnel to stress that the best way to utilize personnel is a good knowledge of people and an objective and equitable evaluation of their professional fitness, evaluation based on uniform political, ethical, and occupational criteria; to regard sensitivity to wrongdoing, indifference, and injustice and courage in combating these features as virtues that one must have if one wants to hold a leading post; and to intensify the ideopolitical work done by party echelons and organizations vis-a-vis the leading personnel because the psychological retraining of this personnel is a condition for accelerating our country's development and encourages the important principle of recruiting personnel in line with practical abilities and moral-political virtues;

-- Fourth, to consistently follow the principle of party activities that the honest evaluation and unceasing control checks of personnel and their tasks, the disclosure of various shortcomings, and the recognition of model attitudes and achievements should be some of the major tasks of party echelons and organizations and of administrative leaderships; evaluations should make increasing allowances for the views of workers self-management groups, trade unions, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; preventive activities by party echelons, organizations, and control bodies are of crucial importance; regular talks, warnings delivered in good time, stressing various shortcomings, meting out just punishment, presenting awards, and defending one against possible slanders -- these are the basic daily forms of personnel activities;

-- Fifth, in line with the 13th plenum resolution to evaluate in party echelons how far the principles of PZPR personnel policy have been implemented prior to the 10th party congress; to draw conclusions from the negative features in the area of personnel policy; and to examine the issue of deploying party members in leading bodies and of defining the role of party personnel in these bodies.

Esteemed Comrades, wrong personnel policy was one of the reasons for our crises and conflicts in the past. The Leninist policy based on the dicta that "personnel determines everything" and the "people help to promote policy" is one of the fundamental factors that shore up the process of renewal and further socioeconomic development.

Experience has proved that the personnel that is dedicate to the party's cause and that is the vanguard of the struggle for the party line is our most valuable asset. The draft program for the 10th party congress stresses that the entire party should pursue active personnel policy.

Personnel policy continues to evoke considerable interest of those discussing the party draft program, which shows that the mass of our party members appreciates the role of this policy for the further processes of creating the bases of socialism in our country.

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

AU131707 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Feb 86 pp 5, 13

[Interview given by Leszek Miller, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Youth Affairs, Physical Culture, and Tourism, to Magdalena Prochnicka: "Let Us Not Waste Opportunities" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Prochnicka] What are the results of the implementation of the ninth plenum resolution on youth affairs? What will be the discussion of the party draft program in this connection? What results will be presented at the coming party congress?

[Miller] I think that we have been able to convince large sections of young people that the party does not ignore their problems, but, on the contrary, seeks to solve them. This conviction is psychologically very important because it helps us to break through young people's barriers of distrust in the party.

Another positive result is halting the process of the party's aging. This halting took us 4 years. Since April 1984 when the number of new party members up to 29 years of age exceeded the number of members of the same age group who had been crossed off the party rolls, 46,158 persons have been admitted to the PZPR. The rate of admissions of young persons to the party continues to go up.

[Prochnicka] Despite these results, some youth problems mentioned by the ninth plenum resolution have not been solved at all.

[Miller] I would say that they have not been completely solved, mostly for reasons created by our present economic situation and because of barriers created by the awareness of the people. The thing is that large sections of our young people, including youth aktivs, have not learned how to function in a world in which one does not get anything for nothing. Young people should participate in all bodies of socialist democracy, but the mechanisms through which their presence among the authorities could be ensured were liquidated, and this has resulted in the decrease of the numbers of youth participating in such bodies as for example, the people's councils. It was not until the last Sejm elections that the number of young deputies increased considerably. This is a harbinger of changes.

Another barrier is young people's inability to act under conditions of decentralized government. Many laws, including the law on the people's councils, continue to transfer the centers of decisionmaking to lower and lower levels. Decisions that were once made in Warsaw are now made in voivodships, townships, and gminas. Looking for help to Warsaw is useless because many decisions are made elsewhere.

[Prochnicka] What about the thesis of the "lost generation" in view of the party's position on young people's affairs and in view of what has and has not been done for young people?

[Miller] Let us recall that this thesis was born at a time when appeals were made for total passibity. These appeals were made because social militancy was then and is now the greatest danger for the enemies of Poland because such militancy demosishes the philosophy of frustration that continues to be stubbornly promoted and the conviction that nothing can be accomplished in our country. But many examples continue to prove that much can be accomplished in our country today. The thesis of the lost generation seems to have been replaced by a thesis of the generation without prospects. Both these thesis are meant to discourage participation with a conviction that a lack of militancy leads to a loss of opportunities.

We know that it is opportunities that are lost and not generations. That is why I think we should realize that these two thes s are directed against our young people because young people without militancy are not able to solve their own problems.

"The lack of prospects" glaringly contrasts with the party draft program, which describes the areas in which everyone is able to exercise militancy and presents our prospects for the period up to the end of the century.

The main discussions are still before us, but first talks began immediately after the program had been published. This winter vacations, during which pupils and students discussed the program, were a good beginning. I think that young party aktivs have a leading role to play in this discussion because they must take the message of the program to the people of their own age and encourage them to contribute to the program.

The young people movement is also planning interesting measures. For example, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth has announced that it is the duty of every member to participate in the precongress campaign. The ZMW plans to link the discussion on the draft program with the discussion about the future of rural areas. The Union of Polish Scouts plans discussions for instructors and older scouts and the Union of Polish Students intends to organize a student forum to discuss the present and future of young people. Aside from this, we want to reach the young people who are members of athletic clubs, tourist organizations, and other associations.

I am convinced that the discussion of the party draft program will make it possible for young people to participate in planning our future, which means planning for their occupational, social, and civic maturity.

STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD REPRESENTATION VIEWED

AU170934 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 8 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by Robert Dziublowski, 4th-year student in the Faculty of Journalism at Warsaw University, entitles "What's Happening in the Universities?"]

[Excerpts] The last period of turmoil and tension, which was also called a period of chaos and anarchy, when pressure (not only in student circles) was raising the lid and causing the pot to boil over more and more, came to an end a long time ago and one has to say that it will not return. The lid has settled.

Its effect on student life has been to produce a feeling of helplessness, despondency, and disintegration of student communities. The economic crisis has made a certain section of the student population, which was once far from inclined to seek comfort and material "security," to occupy itself with work in cooperatives, to engage in business, to sell books, and take part in "international trade at the individual level."

If a student who is not involved in politics just takes a look around him he will see that on the one hand we already have a stronger Union of Polish Students (at least in certain faculties) and that on the other hand there are still supporters of the old self-government bodies and the even older Independent Union of Students. There is no organization which has something to offer to the "center" and this "center" is there to be won over.

It has to be admitted that after a difficult initial period of activity in the student community the Union of Polish Students has managed to sink deep roots but that at the present time one can see little progress being made in its work. Those who would have joined the union have done so already, whereas the rest are waiting and there seems little likelihood that they will join now. The current stalemate is the outcome of the state's policy toward higher schools (a policy of supporting certain institutions and neutralizing other ones) which is failing to produce expected results and can only lead to a further exacerbation of divisions among students and to the creation of an even greater gulf between the Union of Polish Students and the old self-government bodies. New differences have arisen as a result and it will be hard to eradicate them.

The great differences in views, attitudes, and methods of operation which exist constitute one of the most troublesome aspects of student life. In the present situation there is no question of producing joint proposals, of arriving at some kind of modus vivendi within the student community. It is not hard to guess who finds such a state of affairs advantageous!

Another disturbing phenomenon is the passivity and indifference displayed by a large section of the student population. This makes it possible to charge that "students do not care about anything" and that students are adopting " a wait-and-see attitude, are avoiding any inconveniences while the nation is working hammer and tongs and making great efforts to overcome the economic crisis."

But the assertion closest to the truth is that neither the Union of Polish Students nor the old self-government body activists who continue to wield an influence in student circles have a monopoly on the "the government of minds" and they should not have the right to be regarded as the sole representatives of academic institutions and the student community outside the field of education.

The "silent majority", however, behaves as if it does not care whether a reliable organization capable of defending the interests of all students regardless of their world outlooks exists or not. Those who stand to gain most from this situation are petty political schemers. These people conduct intrigues all over the place, care only about their own well-being and the protection of their interests at the expense of the authority of social organizations. One does not need to have a particularly profound knowledge of the student community to note that various factions and pressure groups (in these very organizations) headed by bright but ruthless "bosses" are fighting it out. It has reached the stage where, when talking about some activist, one immediately adds: -- He's X's man, he is in his pocket...

But the saddest aspect of this state of affairs is that although the matters I am writing about are known to students, they are discussed as if it were impossible to change anything. We have grown accustomed to scheming, subterfuge, shady deals, to supporting certain people and to putting others down. Nobody becomes indignant about this kind of conduct and nobody tries to combat it. But surely it is high time to awaken from this 4-year-long slumber and to stop licking one's wounds continually, if only because tomorrow it might already be too late to do something.

Students who hold different views and beliefs are united by the many unsolved problems and great variety of difficulties which are common to the entire academic community: the shortage of space; difficulties with academic assistance, especially in certain specialized departments; over-crowded and bug-infested dormitories; the unsolved problem of the provision of health care to students, the lack of drugs, staff, space, places in sanatoria and hospitals for students who are ill or handicapped. These are only some of the problems on the list of matters that have to be dealt with. No one knows how long we shall have to live with these difficulties in the midst of thousands of quarrels.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO RAMIZ ALIA

AU181221 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, Charman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Assembly of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana:

I express all my compassion and I convey to you sincere condolences on the death of your wife, Semiramis Alia.

Nicolae Ceausescu. president of the SR of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KOMUNIST EXECUTIVES

LD212209 Bucharest TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1903 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, recieved Vlajko Krivokapic, chief and executive editor of all KOMUNIST editions, and Janez Korosec, chief and executive editor of the Slovene edition of KOMUNIST, in Bucharest today. On this occasion the Romanian President gave an interview to KOMUNIST conducted by Yugoslav journalists.

DASCALESCU GREETS LIBYAN COMMITTEE SECRETARY

AU170924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania sent a telegram to the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyh , Jadallah 'Azuz al-Talhi on his election to this office. In the telegram warm congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness, and success in fulfilling the high mission bestowed upon him are expressed. Likewise, the belief that the relations of the Romanian-Libyan friendship and cooperation will expand and deepen, in the spirit of the understandings reached by the leaders of the two countries was also expressed.

PRIVATE CAR TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

AU212127 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] The traffic directorate of the General Inspectorate of the Militia informs us that as a result of the normalization of conditions for road transportation, private automobile traffic in Bucharest and in counties with traffic restrictions will be resumed 22 March this year.

On Sunday, 23 March, private automobiles with uneven registration numbers will resume traffic.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES CRITICAL ANALYSIS

AU171249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Mar -- The delegates of the Federal Chamber discussing the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political system have almost unanimously pointed out: No solution in the Critical Analysis can be accepted if it contrasts with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and if it is below the level of the Platform for the 13th LCY Congress.

Opening the discussion about the Critical Analysis, Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber, said that the delegates in the working bod'es were agreed that unfortunately the correct assessments in the first part of the analysis were accompanied by proposals that were below the level of the assessments. Among other things, Trifunovic drew attention to the fact that the SFRY Assembly is making an organized approach to the realization of the tasks emanating from the Critical Analysis. A resolution on the additional building of the SFRY legal system and a resolution on the implementation of the constitutional view of the commune are being prepared, while the Constitutional Commission is dealing with the constitutional and legal questions touched on by the Critical Analysis, and the Commission for Monitoring the Implementation of the Associated Labor Law is preparing theses for changes in the Associated Labor Law.

I think that we have crossed that threshold of disputes whether anything is to be changed in the political system and what is to be changed, but even now the traces of this division are still felt in the discussions, Boro Petkovski said. Further on, speaking about the proposals for radical changes in the political system, Petkovski stressed that only those changes can be accepted that will lead to the strengthening of the position of the workers class, and everything else "inevitably leads to political excursions about which we are not sure. We are not sure where they will lead us."

One half of the proposed score of constitutional changes refers to interest communities, Vjekoslav Biljak said. However, these proposals will not change anything essential. The interest communities will remain alienated centers of power and the influence of associated labor will not be any greater.

Republican and provincial statisms have been on the rise in the past decade with a destructive force, Stojan Bjelajac said. Noting that different assessments of the causes of this development exist, he asked whether it is possible to accept the view that the reason lies only "in sins of social practice," or "breaches that existed in the Constitution" which were used by anti-self-managing forces.

Rado Roter, provoked by various discussions and especially by their echoes in the press, believed that the chamber must stress that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has not been annulled by the Critical Analysis, for "we must carry out the tasks determined by the stabilization program if we intend to get out of the deep economic crisis."

Mihailo Brajovic proposed four matters that should certainly find their place into a document. First, one should amend as soon as possible the provisions of the Constitution along the line of providing for an adequate representation of the workers class or associated labor in the highest organs of authority and self-management. Second, provisions should be incorporated in our legislation as soon as possible which would ensure equal conditions for work for all parts of associated labor and ensure that equal or similar income be gained for equal work and successful management of resources. Third, one should reexamine the constitutional provision about special procedures in the Federal Chamber. It is dangerous that an opportunity is provided to postpone or to delay, through the special procedure, the solving of certain problems that may be essential for the fate of the country. Therefore, this right should be either excluded or a procedure should be provided similar to that in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Fourth, one should reexamine the provisions about the protection of the human environment and regulate more precisely this field of common importance.

Vanco Nikolovski asked the president of the Federal Chamber to inform the chamber how the Critical Analysis was drafted and to reply whether it is correct to say that the document incorporates only proposals on which general consent was reached. "I am broaching this question because Comrade Josip Vrhovec, president of the commission, said at a meeting of the Delegates' Club in Skopje that the assertions that the analysis was prepared on the basis of consensus are malicious. However, some of his earlier statements and statements by other members of the commission indicate that consensus was present in the drafting of the analysis."

Vanco Nikolovski among other things also spoke about the relationship between the Critical Analysis and the Stabilization Program. Very eminent scientists, experts, and politicians assert that the Critical Analysis is an alternative to the Stabilization Program and that it essentially departs from it, Nikolovski remarked. However, everybody is avoiding such a discussion, because nobody wants openly to declare he is against the Stabilization Program, although many want to revise it tacitly, Nikolovski thought. There are few of those who attack it directly like, for instance, Comrade Suvar and others.

"Something has been bothering me for 10 or 15 years: We cannot get over the practice that when we begin the discussion of a subject, individuals assume the right that what they say holds, and that it cannot be different, Zarija Martinovic said. Anything other than that is an occasion for labels being attached. This is what has bothered me terribly during the entire course of the Critical Analaysis public discussion. I think that this method has inflicted much damage. It is a method preventing any democratic discussion and any break-through of the new and fresh ideas. This is impermissible and I wish to dissociate myself in this place from all such behavior both in the past in the future.

I am aware that labels appear to be an integral part of our life, but they are used when arguments run short. Labels then become a nice thing for disqualification.

Dusan Alimpic recalled that there were similar discussions and attacks during the constitutional reforms in the seventies when one had to fight both bourgeois and dogmatic views.

In his opinion the situation is now similar in many respects, because the anti-self-managing and antisocialist forces are more and more aggressive in their attacks on the foundations of the political system. It is therefore no wonder that the chief target of their attacks is the 1974 Constitution which they proclaim to be the chief culprit causing the disunity of the federation and the breaking the unified Yugoslav market.

Surija Pupovci considered that it is an untenable thesis that what is involved is not a critical analysis of the political system but an accord among the republics, and he recalled that this text received the support of the LCY Central Committee and of all sociopolical organizations in the republics and provinces. It is not the result of an accord, but has been achieved in a self-managing, democratic, and legal way. The Critical Analysis, Pupovci added, unreservedly supported the program tenets of the LCY and the SFRY Constitution.

The last to take part in the discussion, Tatjana Holjevac-Koren: believes that the Critical Analaysis did not pay sufficient attention to the problems of the technological development of the country and the dependence of foreign countries, which destroyed domestic industry and pushed the country into enormous debt.

LEADERSHIP CANDIDATES SHOULD BE YOUNG, WORKERS

LD221205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 21 Mar 86

[By Dragica Majstorovic]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The new manner in which the Yugoslav top party echelons are being organized, as well as the process of democratization in the election procedure are the reasons behind the fact that, unlike before, 3 months before the 13th LCY Congress there is no indication of who will be elected to the LCY top-level bodies. Admittedly, the lists, except in the case of Macedonia, have already been compiled by republican and provincial LC organizations and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, but changes can still be made in these. The Macedonian LC Central Committee is expected to establish a list of candidates at one of its future sessions.

The lists of possible candidates for top party posts were discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium at its last session. The lists will shortly be sent to all the republics and provinces for approval as under the decision regarding the criteria and procedure for the election of members to the LCY Central Committee, only those candidates receiving support throughout the country will be elected to the LCY Central Committee.

The abolition of the so-called "initial lists" which were inevitably sent from "above" was described by the Presidium as a step forward. This time proposals came from the other direction. Candidates were discussed openly and in a critical manner, and as a result, according to the first analyses, in all the republics and provinces (except Kosovo) and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army the number of proposed candidates exceeded the number of those to be elected.

For the future LCY Central Committee 147 members have been proposed (minus details for Macedonia) and, as is known, 129 will be elected -- 15 from each republic and 10 from the provinces and LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

In the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC 26 candidates have been proposed; in Montenegro 21; in Croatia and Serbia 19; in Kosovo 11 (1 is elected as a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee); in Vojvodina 21; and in the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army 13.

According to the reports available from the republics and provinces, there are only 25 workers, or 17 percent, among the proposed candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee. It can be assumed that the candidates from Macedonia, when they are known, will not significantly alter this unfavorable ratio. So far the lowest number of workers is proposed by Slovenia and Kosovo -- one each, and the highest by Bosnia-Hercegovina -- six. Nearly half the candidates for the future LCY Central Committee are from the category of "leaders and officials" -- as many as 63, or 42.8 percent. However, it should be hoped that in the further discussion of the proposed candidates, which has already begun in some LC's, the conclusion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, or rather the criteria established by the Central Committee, will be respected.

Preliminary analyses confirm that this time too, as before, there is an impermissably small number of young people and women among the proposed candidates. If the present candidates were elected, only 3 members below the age of 27 would be "sitting" in the future LCY Central Committee, while 69, that is more than half, are over 50. Of this number as many as 23 candidates are into their seventies.

Naturally, in the 3 months remaining before the 13th LCY Congress there is enough time to rectify the obvious shortcomings, not simply for the sake of mathematics, but because of the essence of the activity of the LCY. If its membership is comprised of one third workers and as many young people, then it is natural that these categories should be adequately represented in its leadership, including at the highest level. Otherwise, the vanguard of the working class, that is its leadership, will continue to be in a situation where it is fighting on behalf of that class to "represent" its interests.

SUKRIJA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPCZ CONGRESS

LD232051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation headed by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today left Belgrade for Prague where it will attend the 17th CPCZ Congress. At Belgrade airport the delegation was seen off by Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Ludek Kotap, charge d'affaires of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade.

MILKA PLANINC LEAVES FOR TALKS IN AUSTRIA

LD231624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left today for an official and friendly visit to Austria. Milka Planinc is accompanied by Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation with Austria; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials. During her visit to the neighboring and friendly country, Milka Planinc will hold talks with Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The talks are expected to concentrate on ways to promote bilateral relations and on some topical issues concerning the international situation.

The president of the Federal Executive Council was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Zoran Miskovic, secretary of the Federal Executive Council; and other personalities. Also present was Juri Standenat, charge d'affaires of the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade.

Arrival in Vienna

LD231856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- The president of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc, arrived in Vienna this evening for a friendly and official visit to Austria. At Vienna Schwechat Airport, Milka Planinc was met and cordially greeted by Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The following were also present: Karl Blecha, Austrian minister for the interior; Milos Krstic, the SFRY Ambassador in Vienna; Paul Leifer, the Austrian Ambassador in Belgrade; and several high-ranking Austrian officials and members of the Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna.

The president of the Federal Executive Council, who is returning Chancellor Sinowatz' visit to Yugoslavia 2 years ago, will start the working part of her visit tomorrow. Our delegation is to visit the Austrian parliament first and then Milka Planinc and Chancellor Sinowatz will start the official talks.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, is accompanied by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragan Kontic, a foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council, and Slatan Kikic, head of the department for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

ADMIRAL MAMULA VISITS SKOPJE ASSEMBLY

LD211840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides have visited the assembly of the city of Skopje. The hosts briefed Admiral Mamula on activites carried out in connection with preparations for all-people's defense and social self-defense. They noted that a very rich cooperation had been achieved with the Skopje Army District and the city defense command.

Admiral Mamula was presented with a commemorative plaque of Skopje as a sign of recognition for many years of activity and an exceptional contribution to the strengthening of the Armed Forces, the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and also the works he has published in this field.

Tours Defense Organizations

LD211845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides today visited the Skopje Army District and the republican headquarters for territorial defense.

During his 2-day stay in Macedonia, Admiral Mamula had talks with Vanco Apostolski, president of the Macedonian Presidency, and other officials of the SR of Macedonia. They noted that at the level of the defense organization of all the components of all-people's defense, important results had been achieved in the training of the subjects in a system for functioning in conditions of a possible all-people's defense war. Special stress was laid on joint activities and cooperation between republican organs and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in connection with the development of material resources and means for defense and protection, and also the further strengthening of the entire defense potential in this republic.

SLOVENA TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD IN LJUBLJANA

LD211820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Mar (TANJUG) — The 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovena began today in the Cankar Center in Ljubljana with a plenary session attended by 613 delegates and more than 360 guests representing the broadest organization of the working class of Slovenia.

The congress was addressed by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee. A report on the activities of the trade unions of Slovenia during the past 4 years and on the guidelines for the activities of the trade union organization in the coming mandate period was presented by Marjan Orozen, president of the Slovene Trade Union Federation.

Increased efficiency in the workers managment of social resources for production, a guarantee of their influence on expanded reproduction, and on this basis the increased efficiency of the political system — these are the issues which, according to Orozen, will bethe focus of attention for future activities of the trade union organizations.

In the view of the introductory speaker the question of how to achieve a more effective self-management is very important and should be further developed in a critical analysis of the functioning of our political system. In this the trade union has an even more important place and greater responsibility in the implementation of self-management, in carrying out disciplinary measures and in cadre policy. However, there are those who believe that this is idealization. Such views apart, Orozen emphasized, the trade union will have to fight in the coming period for such a place in the political system and this is one of its basic tasks. This is not "idealization", but the demand of the times, the demand of the workers and of our struggle for socialist development on self-managing foundations.

In the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, Orozen stressed, we are aware that relations in distribution are one of the foundation stones in socialist self-managing production relations. Accepting the need to guarantee at least a minimal expanded reproduction, the situation was maintained in Slovenia on the basis of a fall in real personal incomes, which from 1982 to 1985 fell in real terms by 6 to 9 percent. In the past year the realization prevailed that this was no longer possible and a major about turn was made, so that real incomes rose again, on average by as much as 10 percent. Unfortunately, this change was brought about with the help of inflation, a high increase of prices, and not by increased productivity and better business activity.

In the Trade Union Federation we firmly reject the speculation that the strike is the only means in the hands of the workers in the struggle for their rights, Orozen stressed. It is clear that in the difficult economic conditions, criticism has been heightened of all forms of contribution from income, whether it is a question of "enterprise" or "social" management or the state requirements of Slovenia or Yugoslavia or assistance to the insufficently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo. Hence the poor reception given to the demands that in Yugoslavia the circle of those receiving help should be expanded, and thus the circle of those giving narrowed, Orozen said. The objective source of this criticism, Orozen said, lies in the fact that the share of income with which the worker in the organization of associated labor disposes for his own needs is continuing to decrease.

Unfortunately, the president of the Slovene trade unions continues, in some environments there have been attempts to identify such reactions as Slovene nationalism and narrow-mindedness. This is not only unacceptable, but also unproductive, because it is obvious that the path of economic development hitherto of the whole community has not shown itself to be the most efficient. In numerous trade union organizations warnings are being given that by strengthening etatism, instead of economic criteria the motivation of workers for better work, self-management and business activity is in practice destroyed.

Expansion of self-managing organization and decisionmaking in the organization of associated labor, in self-managing and socio-political communities, must lead towards one goal -- that the worker should dispose of income and be aware of his responsibility for his own fate and the fate of the whole community, said Marjan Orozen.

The delegates of the 11th Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia were then greeted by Stojan Stojcevski, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee. This brought to a close the first plenary session of the top-level meeting of the trade unions of this republic.

The congress then continued its work in four commissions.

SERBIA NOMINATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

AU191901 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian Socialist Alliance of Working People today supported the proposal that the candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council from Serbia be: Milos Milosavljevic and Svetozar Rikanovic, vice presidents of the Serbian Assembly's Executive Council, Dr Oskar Kovac, professor at the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade, Dr Petar Vajovic, president of the Federal Committee for Legislation, and Dr Zarko Papic, president of the Republican Committee for Science and Information.